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TERMS:

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☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JULY, 1837.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	4 53	7	
Saturday,	4 54	7	*For July, 1837.*
Sunday,	4 54	7	D. H. M.
Monday,	4 55	7	New 2 4 9 aft'n.
Tuesday,	4 55	7	First 10 7 49 even.
Wednesday	4 56	7	Full 17 5 30 even.
Thursday,	4 57	7	Last 24 6 45 forem'n

CUPID'S WARNING.

BY MISS M. COOLEY.

"Take heed! take heed!
They will go with speed,
For I've just new strung my bow:
My quiver is full,
And, if I pull,
Some arrow may hit, you know.
You know—
Some arrow may hit, you know."

"O, pull away!"
Did the maiden say,
"For who is the coward to mind
A shaft that's flung
By a boy so young,
When both of his eyes are blind,
Are blind—
When both of his eyes are blind!"

His bow he drew,
And the shafts they flew,
Till the maiden was heard to cry,
"Oh! take the dart
From my aching heart,
Dear Cupid, or else I die,
I die—
Dear Cupid, or else I die!"

He said, and smiled,
"I'm but a child,
And should have no skill to find,
If'en with both my eyes,
Where the dart now lies;
Then you know, fair maid, I'm blind,
I'm blind—
You know, fair maid, I'm blind."

AGRICULTURE.

It is very evident that for a few years ast the Agriculture of America has been ging in the scale of human employments; s rewards have been greater than were er realized before. We do not mean at a given quantity of farmers' produce s sold for more *dollars* than it ever commanded before; but that with a given amount of labor, the farmer is enabled to produce a greater amount of *wealth*, to command a greater amount of the substantial orts and conveniences of life.

A glance at the causes of this appreciation of agricultural industry, will convince that it is destined to be permanent.

There is no apprehension that our agriculture will ever degenerate, and fall back the unskilful, inefficient labor of the barbarous cultivator with his wooden ide.

As far as the prosperity of this leading ccupation depends upon a skilful and judicious cultivation of the earth, it is not uncertain not to recede, but to advance.

That the prosperity of the agriculturist is founded not only in improvements in the rocess of his own art, but by improvements all other arts. The products of agriculture being articles of prime necessity, have at all times nearly the same intrinsic value. But their exchangeable value varies very greatly. Before the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom, a bushel of wheat might have paid for two and a half yards of cotton cloth of a given quality; whereas now a bushel of wheat will buy six or seven yards of a fabric of equal or better quality. So a great number of other manufactures have contributed to increase the *exchangeable value* of agricultural produce. And it is obvious that these advantages are as permanent as the applications of mechanical power that have given birth to them. The present improved processes in the manufacture of useful fabrics will never be abandoned, unless still better are discovered.

It is the growth of various manufactures in our own and other countries, and the improved means of transportation by which these manufactures are brought to our doors, that have chiefly contributed to secure a better reward for agricultural industry.

Finally, agricultural industry was greatly elevated when the plough was substituted for the spade. Its condition was still further improved when the several kinds of labor were divided, and mechanical expertness acquired in the various arts. It advanced still farther, (and of the last amelioration we have by no means reached the utmost extent,) when labor-saving machinery was generally introduced in the manufacturing arts.—*Detroit Journal.*

"The progressive steps in agriculture are, and ought to be, slow; and it is contrary to the counsels of wisdom and prudence, to wish to deviate from customs, rendered sacred by time, until the new modes to be adopted, shall have received the sanction of successful experiment.

"The reproach which is every day made to the husbandman, of his indifference towards new modes of culture, appears to me not to be well founded; he wishes first to see and compare them with the methods to which he has been accustomed; he has neither the knowledge nor the means of forming, beforehand, a just estimate of the advantages which they offer to him; he perseveres, then, in his old course, till some neighbor, richer and more enlightened than himself, is able to present to him, by the new mode, results more advantageous than he has obtained from his own.

"Example is the only lesson profitable to a husbandman. When one is placed before his eyes, and his reason is convinced of its goodness, he is not slow to follow it; and by no other way than this, can improved methods of agriculture be introduced and propagated."—*Chaptal.*

Washing Wheat.—Every good farmer will take special pains to cleanse his seed wheat thoroughly—first by sifting and then by washing it. The following plan communicated to us by Major Wood of Winthrop, we think is an improvement on the usual mode. Fill your vessel with the water which you intend to use and let it stand sloping—that is, raise one end a little higher than the other. Then put in your wheat gently. The wheat will displace a quantity of water equal to its bulk, which water will flow over the edge of the vessel and carry with it all the oats, dirt and other light substance which are contained in the wheat. This does away the necessity of skimming of the dirt, as you must, if the vessel sits horizontally.—*Maine Farmer.*

Showing the nature of a mistake.—A gentleman, whose friend had absconded with a young lady, happening a short time after at a party in a neighboring town, was inquired of respecting the truth of the reports in circulation. Not caring to confirm it just at that time, he evaded it promptly and coolly answering that, although the report was current, it would certainly prove an *entire Miss-take.*

This answer satisfied the Company and the subject was dropped. One young lady, however, knowing him to be an ingenious punster, whispered her suspicions to the one next her, he had probably in some way evaded the question, and after conning it over a short time, and not seeing through the *miss take*, they concluded to press him a little more upon the matter. Accordingly, the young lady again introduced the subject, by asking him if he was sure it was a mistake, and if he could exhibit any evidence that it was such.

Half provoked, he rose from his seat, observing that he would endeavor to make it out so, *at least to her satisfaction.* Being rather an athletic man, he abruptly seized and took her in his arms, walking around the room all the while, kissing, tickling, and otherwise behaving somewhat rudely. The young lady being unable to extricate herself, and finding him approaching the door, remarked, with much warmth, "indeed, sir, I think your conduct requires some explanation." He replied—"My conduct, Miss A., explains itself—I am only showing you *the nature of a Miss-take!*"—*Lowell Patriot.*

Cunning.—It has often been said that where nature denies talents, she gives cunning as a substitute. An Irish gentleman had a son who was deemed an idiot; the little fellow when nine or ten years of age, was fond of drumming, and once dropped his drum stick into the draw well. He knew that his carelessness would be punished, by its not being searched for, and therefore did not mention his loss but privately took a large silver punch ladle, and dropped it into the same place. The butler was blamed, but the draw well was not thought of. He then got a silver pint cup and tumbled that in after it. The servants were blamed, and in a short time it was forgotten. He at last got a silver salver, and threw that down also. This was a matter to be investigated, and a very strict inquiry took place. The servants all pleaded ignorance, and looked with suspicion on each other, when the young gentleman, who had thrust himself into the circle, said he had observed something shining at the bottom of the draw well. A boy was dropped down in a bucket, and soon bawled out from the bottom, 'I have found the punch ladle, and the salver, and here's the half pint cup, so wind me up.' 'Stop,' roared out the lad, 'stop! now your hand's in, you may as well bring up my drum stick!'

Is it possible?—John Jacob Astor says, that a man worth five hundred thousand dollars is as well off as a rich man, if he could but think so.

WOMAN.

Away, away, you're all the same—
A fluttering, smiling, glittering throng!
Oh! by my soul, I burn with shame
To think I've been your slave so long!

INTERESTING ITEMS,

CONDENSED FROM THE LAST REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

American Commerce and Navigation.—The total value of imports into the United States from foreign ports, for the year ending 1836, was $189,980,035. The value of Domestic produce amounted to $106,916,680.—Foreign produce to $21,746,360; making a total of 128,663,040. The amount of American tonnage which entered the United States, for the same year, was 1,225,284 tons; Clearances from the United States, 1,315,523. The amount of tonnage which entered the same year was 680,213 tons; Foreign tonnage cleared from the United States, 694,721 tons.

American and Foreign Vessels.—The number of American vessels which entered into the districts of the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1836, were 6,103, Foreign vessels, 4,121. Tons of American shipping, 1,256,384; Foreign 980,213. The number of men employed in the American ships was 61,280; number of boys, 2,609. The Foreign ships, 30,996 men, and 989 boys. The total number of American and Foreign ships was 10,224. Total number of tons, 1,935,597. Total number of men, 92,276; of boys, 3598. We have condensed these items from the last Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Shipping in the United States.—The following is the number and class of vessels built in the United States, for the year ending 30th September, 1836:—93 ships, 65 brigs 444 schooners, 164 sloops, 124 steam boats. Total, 890 vessels. Number of tons, 114,627 59-95ths.

Imported and exported Goods, for one year, up to Sept. 30, 1836.—The imports consisted of 13,400,881 dollars worth of gold and silver bullion and coin; $6,653,053 of teas, $20,331,896 of silk manufactures, $3,171,023 of silk and worsted, and $8,271,813 of linen, and $806,370 of wool not over eight cents per pound; woollen cloths and cassimeres $8,926,382, printed and colored cotton goods $12,192,980, white do. $2,766,757, silk goods from China $2,721,180, earthern and stone wares $2,426,514, indigo $1,113,577, wool exceeding 8 cents per pound $363,756, molasses $8,377,312, wines of all kinds $4,332,034, brown sugar $11,623,699, white do. $890,805, cigars $1,058,857, bar iron $4,023,042, books $259,381, black bottles $259,554.

The exports of gold and silver bullion, specie and coins were 5,167,733, teas 869,164, coffee 1,985,176, printed and colored cottons 1,975,156, white do. 666,871, brown sugar 2,425,421, white do. 378,315. Of produce of the fisheries 2,696,058, of the forest 5,361,740; of pork 1,383,344, beef 699,116, flour 3,572,599, rice 2,548,730, tobacco 10,058,640, cotton 71,284,925, soap and candles 478,310, boots and shoes 133,471 household furniture 214,046, hats 244,012, cotton piece goods, printed and coloured 256,625, white 1,950,765, gold and silver coin 345,738 dollars.

Amount and Character of Goods exported from the U. States, from October 1835 to September, 1836. The following gives a summary statement of the value of the exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, for the above mentioned time:

Productions of the Sea, valued at		$2,665,058
do.	of the Forest,	5,391,740
do.	of Agriculture,	91,625,924
do.	of Manufactures,	2,813,602
Sundry productions,		4,447,504
Making a total of		$106,966,680

Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road.—We are sorry to learn that Major McNeill, the Chief Engineer on this Road, was lately so severely injured by a fall, while engaged in exploring the country between Columbia and the Mountains, as to be confined to his room for one or two weeks past, unable to move except on crutches. He reached this city a few days since, where he has had the ablest medical aid, and we are happy to say, is now so far recovered, that it is expected he will be able in a day or two, to take his departure for the Mountains, to resume his labors in the field. After making the necessary arrangements at Flat Rock, for a rigorous prosecution of the surveys now in progress, Major McNeill, we are informed, will proceed to make a careful exploration of the routes on the proposed line—at least as far as Lexington, (Ky.) so as to be able to make a report, embodying the results of the surveys, and all the information obtained,—to the Stockholders, at the meeting to be held at Flat Rock, on the 3d Monday in October next.—*Chas. Mercury.*

Not Bad.—When Amos Kendall's Specie order first came out, a Clergyman in Massachusetts refused to take his letters from the Post Office, telling the Postmaster that he might send them on to Washington, if he liked, to be opened and read there—and that, as they were generally of a Religious character, he hoped they might do some good to the readers!

Coming to the Point.—There is more common sense in the following sentence from the New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, than in a whole double imperial broad-side of Mariuses, Publiuses and Agricolas, such as we observe in the Richmond Enquirer, on the causes of the dilemma into which our commerce has fallen:

"If the Treasury Circular had permitted the specie to go to Europe, which is now going in every ship, the Bank of England with replenished coffers, would not have been under the necessity of contracting its issues and cutting off its American credit, and thereby so fatally knocking down the price of cotton."

Now, this at once points to the palpable cause of the pressure—And so palpable is this cause that it would seem to require an effort for the most hardened effrontery to pretend any other. Some of the party prints have been, at length, forced to yield the point: accordingly we have from the "Jeffersonian Republican," printed at Charlottesville, Va., and said to be in the confidence of Senator Rives, a broad admission that the unusual drain of specie from the sea board (caused by the operation of the circular,) and its accumulation in the 'wild—far west,' where it has been locked up from its ordinary uses, produced much of the prevailing disorder in the money market, and has compelled the Banks to suspend specie payments: and that its repeal would put the money into circulation again and assist immediately to a resumption of specie payments. Now this is more candid than we had expected, but is certainly not far from the truth: all the doubt we have on the subject is, whether the circular has not operated too long for its recision to restore things to the *statu quo ante.*—*Salisbury Watchman.*

"I profess to be a *bullionist*, in the usual and accepted sense of that word. I am for a specie basis for our circulation, and for specie as a part of the circulation, so far as it may be practicable and convenient. I am for giving no value to paper, merely as paper. I abhor paper; that is to say, irredeemable paper—paper that may not be converted into gold and silver at the will of the holder."—*Daniel Webster.*

The Van Buren presses are parading the above in capitals, as justification of *their* specie humbug doctrines. Now, says the New York Express, every whig in this country is a "bullionist," and "abhors irredeemable paper.' The paper, the irredeemable, the *rag* currency, is the creation of Van Burenism. We are all for a "specie basis;" and it was the fact, that the experiment would destroy that specie basis, which made every whig protest against it. The whigs are the "bullionists!" the paper rag party is the Albany Regency V. Buren party. Give whigs the power, and their measures will bring about the resumption of specie payments in six months; but let the rag men have their way, and it will be the work of years; for they are tinkers, and, knowing nothing of their pretended trade, spoil every thing they touch.—*Sun.*

Virgina Legislature.—A bill has passed this body for the relief of the Banks of the State, by a very decided vote. It authorises the receipt of the Notes of all the Banks in payment of public dues, and authorises the suspension of Specie Payments to the 1st of March next, and restricts the loans and discounts, *at that period*, to an amount equal to that reported on the 1st inst. with an additional amount equal to the new Capital authorised to be raised. The Dividends are also restricted to 6 per cent. till the resumption of Specie Payment.

Anecdote.—As a stage coach was passing, a few years ago, through a village, remarkable for the undivided attachment of its inhabitants to Mr. Clay, a waggish passenger put his head out of the coach, just as he was passing a brick yard, and cried, "Hurra for Jackson!" A man who was moulding brick seized a handful of mortar and very adroitly threw it into the wag's mouth, just as he opened it to repeat the cry of "Hurra for Jackson." "There, d—n you," says he, "your mouth is stopped with Clay."

CROPS AGAIN.

We stated a few weeks back, that if we could have a good season from that time forth the farmers would have little cause of complaint: Since then the season has been very good. The wheat crop is not only equal to an average, but is the best we have had for years: We had occasion last week to travel from Salisbury north to the Virginia line, and we can safely affirm that the whole face of nature is smiling with the promise of abundance. Oats and corn as well as wheat are in a most prosperous condition. Tobacco has been planted most favorably; and cotton though somewhat put back, is still lively. A wet harvest which seems to be somewhat threatened, may be a serious drawback; but with an ordinary chance to gather this crop, there will be a great plenty of wheat. In a time of deep distress and pressure like the present, it is no small relief that 'plenty of the necessaries of life should prevail.—*C. Watchman.*

CLANDESTINE IMPORTATION OF PAUPERS.

The disgorging of the workhouses, penitentiaries, and poorhouses of England upon our shores, has become so barefaced an act of contumacy to the American People, that the persons engaged in this dishonorable traffic feel themselves some remorse, and resort therefore to illicit and secret modes of introducing the ragged and dissolute contents of their emigrant ships into the bosom of our population. They are determined to poison and infect if possible the social and moral relations of this country, and thus gradually undermine and uproot our free institutions. We can give no other interpretation to the incessant transportation of the offscourings of Europe into our country than the base motive, which seems to be winked at by foreign governments, to whose privileged orders, no doubt, it would be very agreeable to get rid of the elements of insurrection and rebellion by transferring them to us. It is positively stated that the ships John Dunlap and Robin Hood landed thus a number of steerage passengers at Perth Amboy Saturday, from whence they took wagons and the railroad to Jersey city, and by 10 A. M. yesterday were snugly ensconced in Fulton street, in this city. The remainder were put in a small craft called the Ploughboy, Captain Clinch, also to be landed in our city. The Courier states that the British ship Dorchester is likewise at Amboy with 166 steerage passengers. She has four feet water in the hold, and is in a most filthy condition. Her passengers were to be landed yesterday, and all are bound for this city. They are absolutely penniless.

The officers and passengers in these vessels say that twenty-two more are coming out laden with human beings, seven of which have already sailed.—*N. Y. Star.*

Shameful conduct of Mr. Webster in Cincinnati.—Just as Mr. Webster was about to embark in the steamboat from Cincinnati, a letter was handed to him from some fifteen eminent *loco focos* of that city, challenging him to discuss his views with them "on the currency and the project of a National Bank." Mr. Webster had the bad taste to decline this courteous invitation; making his haste, we suppose, an excuse; but afraid undoubtedly to encounter such amazing great men. We are a little astonished, that Mr. Webster did not order his baggage ashore, and retire with those virtuous citizens to some pot house, strip of his coat, and let them argue him to death. A pretty candidate for the presidency, to be sure! A man that will thus trifle with the "freedom of discussion," and refuse to be *refuted* by any number of rowdies than can collect a ring round him in the streets, "ought to fail." We consider Mr. Webster's prospects all ashore in Ohio.—[*N. Y. Gazette.*

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

Virgil Maxcy, to be Chargé d'Affairs of the United States to Belgium.

Henry D. Gilpin, to be Solicitor of the Treasury.

John M. Read, of Philadelphia, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District to Pennsylvania.

Jose Maria Castanoos, to be Consul of the United States for the port of San Blas, Mexico.

William P. Gilliam, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Monterey, North California, Mexico.—*Globe.*

Escape from Prison.—On Friday night last the prisoners confined in the criminal department of the Jail of this town, four in number, effected their escape by perforating through the brick wall of the second story, a hole sufficiently large to pass out their bodies. Two of them named Bolinger and Perry, were confined on suspicion of having committed the recent robbery of the baggage from the Charleston Stage. The other two named Pauls, are accused of having waylaid and robbed an old Pensioner in North Carolina. We have not learned that any efforts have be made to recapture them. The prison, at the time of their escape, was not occupied by any officer.—*Columbia Times, 23d ult.*

☞ The Planters' Bank of Natchez (Mississippi) have resolved to allow six per cent. per annum interest upon all its notes presented for payment, from the date of presentation, which the teller is to endorse on the back of each presented, and also the same rate of interest upon checks for private deposites, from their date, until the resumption of specie payment.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Marius M. Robinson, an Abolition Itinerant Lecturer, has been tarred and feathered at Berlin, in Trumbull county, for persisting in delivering his Lecture, in opposition to the remonstrances of the people.

Gov. Duncan, of Illinois, has issued his proclamation, convening an extra session of the Legislature of that State, for the second Monday in July.

THE AVOWAL.

In some remarks which we submitted on Wednesday in reference to the proposed military organization in Philadelphia, we suggested the propriety of calling on the Executive to avow or disavow its connection with the proceedings. The following letter, written by the Usurper, acknowledging the receipt of the resolutions, renders this course unnecessary. We ask attention to the letter, which we copy from the United States Gazette.

Washington, May 29, 1837.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating to me the proceedings of a large meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, without distinction of party held in Independence Square, on the 22d instant.

It is gratifying to me to learn from those proceedings, that the course pursued by myself and those associated with me in the Executive branch of the Government, upon the important subjects of the currency, foreign trade and the public lands receives the cordial approbation of so meritorious and respectable a portion of my fellow-citizens.

For this expression of their confidence and good will, and for the accompanying pledge of support and co-operation in upholding the authority of the constitution and laws, I beg you to make to those you represent my sincere acknowledgements.

Thanking you, gentlemen, for the flattering and friendly manner in which you have performed the duty assigned to you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. F. Stoever, Isreal Young, and Joseph Dean.

Now, what was this "accompanying pledge of support and co-operation," to which this man refers? Read this—

"*Resolved*, That the more effectually to uphold the Constitutional Government of our choice, and of our love—to secure the rigid enforcing of the laws of Congress, AND THE ORDERS OF THE EXECUTIVE either now issued, or WHICH MAY HEREAFTER BE ISSUED, &c., &c., we the SOVEREIGN PEOPLE, do hold ourselves ready to *ORGANIZE* in this city and county of Philadelphia, a first volunteer legion of TEN THOUSAND MEN, to be as shortly as possible FULLY ARMED AND EQUIPPED; the same to be called THE PHILADELPHIA UNITED STATES MINUTE MEN."

Here it manifestly appears that the "pledge" was not to support the Constitution and Laws" only, but the "ORDERS OF THE EXECUTIVE NOW ISSUED, OR WHICH MAY HEREAFTER BE ISSUED!" And this support is not of that character contemplated by the Constitution and the Laws, but of a far different character. Under the regular operation of Government the laws are enforced through the medium of the Judiciary, and only suppose a possible resort to force when the judgment of this department is resisted. But in this case the Constitution and Laws are put aside, and an ARMED BODY OF TEN THOUSAND MEN stand in their place! And for this the Usurper tenders his "sincere acknowledgements!"

We put a plain question which brings this whole subject to a distinct and practical issue—does the Constitution of the United States authorize a standing body of ten thousand armed men to carry into execution the "*Orders of the Executive, now issued or hereafter to be issued?*" Where is the man who will come forward and avow this? And yet this is precisely the case under consideration. It is proposed to organize, arm and equip ten thousand men immediately, to be ready, as their name imports, in an instant, to execute any "*orders of the Executive*" at the point of the bayonet! And for this readiness to sustain him, the Executive returns his "*sincere acknowledgements.*"

We are not disposed to consume time or paper on a subject like this. The Editor of the Ohio Atlas, in commenting on the warning we gave some time since, in reference to this matter, observes:

Now we call on the reformer to show cause, if he has it, for these portentous intimations. It is not a light matter. If the intimations are well founded, Mr. Crolle deserves the thanks of the country for giving timely warning; but if unfounded, he should be held answerable for trifling with the best interest and happiness of the people. He of course must have been aware of the position which he occupied in throwing out these enquiries and warnings.

Our answer to the Atlas, to the Louisville Journal, and others, is: Take the facts and circumstances, and reconcile them with the spirit of a free constitution if you can. For ourselves, we can see nothing in them but an open declaration of war against the principles of the Constitution and the liberties of the people. The arming and equipping of a large military force, in a time of profound peace, to execute the "☞ *orders of the Executive* ☜" with the BAYONET! And this is passing before our eyes, while we stand and look on like men who have lost their understandings! Has the autocrat or the Sultan higher prerogatives than to issue orders at pleasure, and to have them executed by armed bands of mercenaries? What more is required to constitute a despotism? We protest we are unable to conceive of any additional pretensions.

It is needless to enlarge upon this subject. A people so humbled as to contemplate these proceedings without feeling the spirit of their fathers burning in their bosoms, must have reached a point of debasement where the very *name of liberty* ceases to be an intelligible word. We perform our duty in placing the facts before the country, and solemnly warning the people against the evils that are to come. These extraordinary proceedings were not had without the *consent and advisement* of the Executive. The simultaneous display of the motto, *the supremacy of the laws*," was not a thing of chance. There is every reason to believe that there are more than *ten thousand men* already organized, armed and equipped. An active correspondence is going on between this city and various sections of the Union. The usurper himself is encouraging these military organizations in his letter above. The whole country is distressed, agitated, heaving with the elements of discord, insubordination and anarchy. No man can anticipate the result. But we remain firmly impressed with the belief that a subversion of the Government is in contemplation; and that, unless timely steps be taken to arrest the Executive in its progress, the liberties of the country will be lost. We may be too suspicious of the character and interests of the individuals in power, but we had rather err from too much jealousy than allow ourselves to be taken by surprise and fettered while sleeping.—*Reformer.*

Late From Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.

Latest from Mexico.—By schr. Cora, Capt. Delaville, left Matamoras on the 11th June, private letters have been received, which state that the appearance of the American fleet off that port, had created considerable alarm amongst the inhabitants, who fearful of an attack, had packed up all their valuables for a move—1,000 troops, with two twenty-four pounders, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate service, in case of an attack.—This fear was happily dispelled by General Filisola, and the American Consul, who repaired together on board the Constellation, Commodore Dallas's flag ship, where matters were adjusted satisfactorily.

The message of President Bustamente was sent to the assembled Congress of Mexico on the 1st of June. It speaks in rather a pacific tone towards the United States. After declaring that harmony prevailed in the relations of Mexico with foreign nations, the message continues thus:

"From this pleasing perspective which I have traced of our foreign relations, I have to except the conduct observed by the government of the United States. The law, nevertheless, which authorizes the republic to set on the claims of that government, and to take proper measures for the national safety if satisfaction should not be given by us, induces me to hope not without good grounds that our relations with the neighboring republic will be re-established. In the contrary case, the nation will place itself in an attitude demanded by its dignity and its honor."

Concerning the internal situation of the nation, the President says:

"Although good order and peace prevail throughout almost the whole extent of the republic, it is painful for me to except the departments of Texas and California, and a small part of that of San Luis. The government is unceasingly occupied in directing measures calculated to insure success to the Mexican arms and to restore to the republic its most remote limits in the territory to Texas.

The government troops had an engagement with Montezuma, and completely defeated him, as we are informed; in that case, by the next arrivals, a good supply of specie may be here expected.

Commodore Dallas has forwarded despatches to the U. S. Government.

It was thought the Julius Cæsar would not be released, being a lawful prize, as she had munitions of war on board.

Nothing had transpired in regard to the probable fate of the Champion.—*Courier.*

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.

From San Louis Potosi.—Gen. Montezuma having joined the insurgents who were in favor of the old constitution of 1824, sallied from San Luis on the 26th May, at the head of 280 cavalry. They were attacked by the government troops and entirely routed, leaving dead on the field Montezuma himself, seven other officers, and 60 soldiers, besides many wounded. The whole army of the insurgents was dispersed or destroyed.

Six hundred infantry had surrendered to the government troops, among them are Ramon Ugarte and all the chiefs of the insurrection.

Late Indian News.

SAVANNAH, JUNE 29.

From Florida.—We learn from a gentleman who left Jacksonville, on Saturday that a report prevailed there that Sam Jones and Powell, who, it is said, are now at the head of the Mickasukies held a Council recently near *Lake Monroe*, and condemned Micanopy to death, for having signed the Treaty with Gen. Jesup.

Micanopy was, pursuant to the sentence hewed to pieces by the savages.

The sub chiefs, Cloud, Alligator, Tiger-tail and Wild Cat had all been deprived of their rank, for signing the Treaty, and reduced to common Warriors.

We learn also that a party of seven Indians had visited the plantations of Messrs. Clark and Rollins, within seven miles of Newnansville and commenced cutting down the crops of those gentlemen who, being there alone, (their families being fortunately absent,) immediately proceeded to Newnansville.

We fear that this is but the prelude to another disastrous summer to be encountered by the inhabitants of bleeding Florida.

Lusus Naturæ.—We understand that a child was born a few days ago, in Rutherford county, in this State, without either hands or feet! Upon the right arm, there is the appearance of a thumb and finger, but tapering to a sharp point; the right leg appears perfect as far down as where the ankle joint should have been. The left arm terminates just below the elbow joint, and the left leg just below the knee. In other respects, says our informant, the child appears to be perfect, in good health, and thriving finely.—*Lincoln Transcript.*

BANKS.

We have taken some pains to collect accurate details upon the subject of banking institutions. We have already stated the number of banks in the country. We now give below some further views, in a tabular form, from Secretary Woodbury's report, to wit, the number of banks, and the amount of banking capital, at certain periods of our history:

Year.	Banks.	Capital.
1792	11	$ 2,995,000
1801	29	22,550,000
1805	75	42,627,000
1811	88	52,610,000
1815	208	82,280,000
1816	246	89,610,000
1820	307	102,216,611
1830	329	111,199,966
☞ 1834	506	170,183,786
☞ 1835	670	198,384,341
☞ 1836	689	316,275,295
☞ 1837	693	378,421,168

The four first periods (1792, 1801, 1805, and 1811) cover the whole duration of the *first* United States Bank. The charter of that institution expired in 1811; and there were then 88 State banks. The second United States Bank was chartered under Mr. Madison, in 1816. In the *five* years that intervened between the expiration of the *first* bank and the chartering of the second, the State banks had increased from 88 to 246, being 158.

From 1816, the date of the second United States Bank, to 1830, when General Jackson had commenced his vigorous attacks upon it—being a period of fourteen years—the State banks increased only from 246 to 329, being 83—an average of *six* a year. From 1837 to the present time—seven years—the State banks have increased 494 (from 329 to 823) being an annual average of more than *seventy*.

Take another view. From the Revolutionary war to the year 1830, the number of State banks created was 329; from 1830 to 1836, the number created was 491. In other words, the policy of General Jackson and Mr. Van Buren has given to the country more State banks than existed in the whole preceding period of our history; yes, more by 165.

We beg the reader to examine the foregoing official table, furnished by the Government leisurely, and to draw his own conclusions. Let him notice the fact, that in 1830 there were but 329 banks, and that there are now 823; and then let him wonder, if he can at the condition which the country is now in.—[*Boston Courier.*

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Van Buren shin plaster advocates are increasing in their misrepresentations respecting the Bank of the United States. Some of these editors have the impudence to publish as information obtained from official sources that this Bank has twenty thousand dollars of notes in circulation for one of specie in its vaults. No story of the shin plaster party can be farther from the truth. By the last monthly report of the Bank, filed in the Auditor General's office, IT HAS MORE SPECIE IN ITS VAULTS THAN NOTES IN CIRCULATION, and can consequently redeem all its notes in gold and silver. This refutation of the slander of the Van Buren shin-plaster party should be generally disseminated.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A Sign of the Times.—We have had the curiosity to examine a descriptive list of a detachment of 200 recruits lately sent from New York to Fort Gibson, and subjoin a statement of their various trades and occupations. Probably in no other detachment of a similar size has there been found so great a variety, and it is one evidence of the effect of the present pressure upon all classes of society. Men, who have hitherto looked upon the army as a dernier resort, now gladly embrace the profession of arms as a refuge from want.

Blacksmiths, 5; bricklayers, 2; carpenters, 10; cabinet and chairmakers, 2; clerks, 4; coopers, 2; coppersmiths, 2; cordwainers, 10; cotton spinners, 2; farmers, 11; hatters, 4; laborers, 66; machinists, 3; porters, 2; saddler and harnessmaker, 1; sailors, 5; soldiers, 4; stonemasons, 6; tailors, 11; waiters, 2; weavers, 9; wheelwrights, 2; chandlers, 2.

Bookbinder, baker, boot-tree-maker, butcher, combmaker, calico printer, carver, druggist, engineer, gilder, gardner, grate maker, iron moulder, jeweller, letter cutter, mason, miller, millwright, miner, pedlar, plasterer, printer, sawyer, silverplater, spinner, shoecutter, stonecutter, teacher, tinner, teamster, whitesmith, whipmaker, (one each.)—[*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

Singular Discovery.—A mineral fountain has been discovered at sea, to southward of St. Augustine. It is decidedly fresh; its origin thought to be homogeneous with that of others in the interior of Florida, impregnated with sulphurous hydrogen. The waters are cool and the volume discharged is conjectured to be 200 feet in diameter—The activity with which the current disengages itself, drifts a vessel to one side or the other of the fountain. It is situated about 2¼ miles from land and 8 or 9 miles from St. Augustine Light House, the latter bearing by compass N. W. by N.

Immigration.—Nine vessels from Ireland arrived at St. Johns, N. B. on the 11th inst. having on board upward of one thousand passengers.

He who knows the world will not be too bashful. He who knows himself, will not be too impudent.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Some riots occurred in Mobile recently originated the butchery of twelve Indian women and children by a party of white men near Pensacola, but remained somewhat doubtful of the truth of the revolting rumor. The Pensacola Gazette of the 10th instant, however has the following letter from Lieutenant Reynolds, which confirms the story, and adds another blood-stained page to the records of carnage and murder committed by brutal and ferocious white men upon the aborigines of the country. The conduct of the Creeks and the Seminoles is doubtless exasperating enough, but we suspect that their worst deeds are fully equalled, if not surpassed, by some of their self-styled civilized opponents.—*Pennsylvanian.*

"Your surmise in relation to the murder of the twelve women and children, says Lieutenant Reynolds, proves to be correct. On my route westward I was necessarily obliged to pass the place where the murderous scene was enacted. The spot was not more than fifteen feet in diameter—I minutely examined the place—and am firmly of the opinion that the poor devils were penned up and slaughtered like cattle, and such was the opinion of the friendly Indians in company.

"The shrieks of the poor children were distinctly heard at a distance, distant, I should think, a quarter of a mile. Several were scalped and all who had ear-rings, had their ears slit with knives, in order to possess themselves of the silver. I do think this is one of the most outrageous acts civilized men could be guilty of. Had the officer in command deemed it proper to destroy them before their surrender, there would perhaps have been no inhumanity in it; but after a surrender as prisoners, to be murdered in cold blood, in the manner the case indicates, is worse than my imagination could conceive!"

The same Pensacola Gazette says that the fugitive Creeks are coming in slowly; but that they have sustained much wrong and outrage at the hands of the barbarous white man, that they come in with the greatest reluctance, not knowing whom to trust, or where to fly for safety.

Riot.—A serious riot occurred in Boston on Sunday, 11th inst. between some firemen, who were returning from a fire in Roxbury and a large funeral party of Irishmen. The fight lasted one or two hours, with clubs, brick-bats, and other missiles, and about 40 of the offenders were dragged to jail, in a mutilated and bleeding condition. The riot took place in Broad Street, and it is supposed, that at one time, there were 10 or 12,000 persons assembled in that street and vicinity, altho' not more than 7 or 800 were engaged in combat. One person was killed, and several dangerously wounded. Several companies of infantry and cavalry appeared and put an end to the riot.

Revolutionary Symptoms in Canada.—Large and tumultuous meetings have been recently held in Lower Canada, composed principally of the French Canadians, "to protest against the atrocious measures of coercion which Lord John Russell and the British aristocracy are preparing for this *Democratic Colony*, and to take measures for the defence of the rights and liberties of the people, now on the point of being annihilated." They are headed by a man of talent and intrepidity, named Papineau, who has heretofore figured in the dissensions of the Colony, and is looked up to as the O'Connell, of that region.

The Governor General of Canada (Earl Gosford) has fulminated his proclamation against such meetings; but they nevertheless continued to be held. One was called at Montreal for the 29th of June.

If Canada throws off the British yoke (wherest we should not at all be surprised,) we may expect that she will ask for admission into the American Union. The North will rejoice at an opportunity of keeping up the "balance of power" by offsetting Texas with Canada.—*Lynch'g. Virginian.*

CINCINNATI, June 8.

Distressing Steamboat Accident.—We learn from an authentic source that the steamboat EAGLE was *capsized in the Ohio river* by a tornado on Tuesday afternoon, a short distance above Portsmouth, and that three persons were drowned viz: a Mr. Hubbard, from Ohio, the cabin boy, (Dutch) and a colored woman. There were twenty passengers on board. The tornado is represented to us as being of unusual violence. The boat lay bottom upwards yesterday morning.

Another attempt at robbing the Express Mail.—Narrow escape of the Rider.—We learn that, on Sunday night, an attempt was made by two villains to rob the Express Mail between Hall's Cross Roads and Abingdon. The rider on approaching a spot where a brush fence was placed across the road, perceived something moving before him, which induced him to come to a sudden stop. Instantly two men rushed out of a wood and attempted to seize him. His horse, however, broke from their hold, and cleared the fence at a bound. The villains then discharged their pistols; one of the balls passed through the top of the rider's hat, but he luckily escaped without injury, and pursued his way without further molestation.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

A Long Sheet.—The editors of the N. York Sun, observes that he has been shown a sheet of paper, one hundred feet in length and two in breadth, printed on both sides by a machine at one operation. The inventor, Mr. Thomas French, of Ithaca, says that a sheet of any length can be printed by putting the rags into one end of the machine, without any other assistance.

ALABAMA.—The Legislature of this State met at Tuscaloosa, on the 12th ult. passed an Proclamation for the Governor. In the Senate, the old Officers resumed their respective stations under the election of last Winter. In the House, Col. Bagley was elected Speaker, without opposition. Resolutions were introduced, declaring opposed to the suspension or prohibition of legal process, but warmly in favor of relief. The Governor, in his Message, proposes to justify the suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks, and to allow them 18 months to resume the same. It is proposed to give one, two and three years on all debts now due to those Institutions, as growing to maturity, and in the mean time to discount liberally, though not profusely. He also recommends the issuing of State Bonds.

Clement C. Clay, present Governor of the State, has been elected U. S. Senator, since Mr. McKinley, elevated to the Supreme Court Bench. He received 110 out of 120 votes, both parties voting for him. The Gubernatorial Chair of Alabama is therefore now vacant.—*Rel. Register.*

We have received a neat coin bearing on one side, the lost, lightning-struck and shattered bark *Experiment*, with the inscription "Van Buren Metallic Currency 1837." On the reverse the good ship *Constitution* with her sails all set and ploughing her way in justic way through a quiet sea, with the inscription "Webster—Credit—Currency 1841." Straws show which way the wind blows.—The coin came from the interior—it was not the work of what the Globe calls "upstart clerks," "yardstick men," "counter chants"—nor any other of the proscribed class. It came from the YEOMANRY, who have long since found out that their fortunes freight the same bark with those of the merchants and manufacturers—and that no one class of this great nation can be prostrated without injury to all other classes.—*Boston Atlas.*

The Orang Outang.—This remarkable species of monkey called "The Man of the Woods," whose resemblance to the Ethiopian race has so long been the wonder of naturalists, is now exhibiting in Baltimore. The height is 3 feet 4 inches, breadth of head from ear to ear 6 inches, its circumference 1 foot 2 inches. The breadth and height of the skull show the large development of the organs of combativeness, destructiveness, secretiveness, benevolence, &c. The form is that of *an old African*; the ears are exactly human, also the hand very like; body covered with thin glossy black hair; eye-lashes human; strong black hair on the back of the head, like the African tribes; pupil black, iris hazel. The face wrinkled and freckled, and has a white beard on the chin. The hand is 5 inches in length. The full grown animal has a hand nine inches long, and stands 5 feet 6 feet. The specie is that of the human body. This individual is from the interior of Africa. It is very affectionate, sits and drank with the sailors, preferred fruit, was never chained, fond of climbing the rigging and looking at the sailors at work, holds its coffee or tea cup in its hand, sips and smacks its lips like a human being. It is now about 2 years old—a mere child. It has just shed some of its teeth.

IMPROMPTU

To a musket-ball found recently on the site of the Battle of Guilford.

Ah thou leaden messenger—what would couldst thou not tell, hadst thou but the powers of speech for one short hour! Couldst thou tell of entering the body of a human being—of destroying life? or hadst thou only spent thy impetus against the resistant air, and fell exhausted where I found thee? What were the feelings of him who rammed thee down the dark mouthed tube of death, and caused thee to speed thy way athwart the heather? Was he fighting for liberty and his country, or was he the unwilling tool of a tyrants ambition? Hast thou scathed a patriot's person, or hast thou brought death to a vassal of the "Lord Cornwallis?" There is mystery in thy very appearance—thy battered form and rust-worn look excite my sympathy; and though mayhap thou'st injured a friend, still for that will I cherish thee, and with reverence retain thee, as a memento of a battle fought in defence of *freedom*.—*Greensboro Pat.*

A meeting has been held in Hinds county, Mississippi, at which the Governor of the State was present, and at which a resolution was adopted declaring that the present Constitution of that State was materially defective in many respects, and calling for a State Convention to "reform it." It has not been more than five years since the Constitution of Mississippi underwent a similar process. The result is a lesson to constitution-mongers, which they will do wisely not to disregard.—*Lynch'g. Va.*

Road to the Springs.—The last Fredonia Democrat announces that the turnpike across the Sweet Springs mountain is now completed, and that, by this improvement there is a continuous turnpike road, in the best order, from Lynchburg, by way of Bedford's and Fincastle, to the White Sulphur Springs.—*Ib.*

Baron Rothschild's dwelling in Paris, called Solomon's Temple, with reference to its splendor. The interior literally gilded with gold from basement to attic. The gilding of each door cost about $500, and of each arm-chair $250.

...from the Raleigh Register of the 5th instant.

Our University.

...last Commencement Exercises of ... Institution, were highly gratifying to ... friends. A very large concourse of ... from, of both sexes were in attendance, ... ether with a respectable number of ... and the whole scene passed off ... spirit and interest.

The public Exercises and Exhibitions ... held in *Girard Hall*, so called in ... of one of the most munificent benefactors ... the University, a commodious Building ... large Galleries, just completed with ... ning taste and in good style, by order ... Executive Committee.

On Monday Evening, select Orations ... delivered on the rostrum by the following competitors, selected from the ... man Class, viz: D. Sellers, L. R. ...dell, J. A. Lillington, A. M. Shipp, ... M. Shipp, W. H. Henderson, J. W. ...ers.

On Tuesday evening, by competitors ... the Sophomore and Junior Classes, ... D. D. Forebes, J. Summerville, J. ... Evans, J. H. Headen, W. R. Walker, ... A. Burke.

And on Wednesday Evening, by Representatives, chosen by the two Literary Societies: Messrs. B. M. Hobson, J. J. Jackson, T. D. Meares, representing the Dialectic, and Messrs. J. M. Burke, H. W. ...gwin and W. S. Pettigrew, the Philanthropic Society; and W. J. Long, under ...appointment of the Faculty.

These Forensic Exercises were well sustained, and evinced a commendable attention to the study of Eloquence and public ...lamation.

On Wednesday forenoon, the Hall was ...ded to overflowing, to hear the Hon. ...ert Strange, who had been selected to ...ver the Annual Address before the two ...rary Societies. The deep and profound ...ation, interrupted only by occasional ...ts of applause, paid to this chaste and ...ent Address, is the best commentary ...s merits. Suffice it to say, that the ...l earned reputation of Judge Strange ... popular Orator, acquired fresh laurels.

On Thursday (Commencement day) the ...gree of A. B. was conferred on the following Members of the Senior Class, viz: ...liam W. Avery, Augustus Bonners, ...vin H. Busbee, Peter W. Hairston, ...rge S. Holley, Samuel B. Massey, Leo...d H. Taylor, James G. Womack.

The following Order was observed:

MORNING.

Prayer, by Prof. Mitchell.

Valedictory Oration in Latin (second distinction) by James G. Womack, of Chatham.

Oration on the importance of Southern Literature (third distinction) by Augustus Bonners, Newbern.

Oration on the future prospects of our Country (fourth distinction) by P. W. Hairston, Pittsylvania, Virginia.

Oration on the causes which have retarded the progress of Political Economy in this Country (5th distinction) P. H. Busbee, Wake.

EVENING.

Oration on the Character of the Aborigines of America (sixth distinction) by L. H. Taylor, La Grange, Tennessee.

Valedictory Oration (first distinction) by William W. Avery, Burke.

Report on the Public Examination.

Degrees conferred.

Prayer, by Prof. Mitchell.

The Degree of A. B. was also conferred on Mr. Pride Jones, a Member of a former ...ior Class; and the Degree of A. M. on ...following Alumni of the University: ...ry W. Miller, Lemuel R. Powell, Mi...el W. Holt.

The Honorary Degree of D. D. was also conferred on the Rev. Basil Manly, of ...arleston, S. C. a native of this State, and ... of the Alumni of the South Carolina ...ge.

We were pleased to see, that the Public ...ls and Rooms of the College were undergoing thorough repair, and will be in a ...y comfortable condition by the beginning of the next Session. A large accession of Students is promised. About 30 ...e examined for admission into the Freshman Class alone, and it is confidently believed that at least an equal number will apply for admission when the College re-opens 3d August next.

The Board of Trustees, we are informed, have passed an Ordinance that the polite and important science of *Civil Engineering* shall be taught forthwith, and introduced into the system of studies either ...embracing it in the present Professorship of Mathematics, or by the endowment ...an independent Professorship, as the Executive Committee may deem best.

Upon the whole, the University is evidently in the ascendant. The Students are ...erly and industrious, and their intercourse with the Faculty of the most social and liberal kind. A marked improvement in this feature of the Institution was observed, and commented on by all who have been conversant with its past history. We ...ther saw nor heard, on the one hand, of ...instances of overbearing, supercilious ...monly on the part of the Teachers, ...on the other hand, of becoming liberty ...and frivolous levity by the Students.—...eir intercourse seemed to be distinguished by a mutual spirit of kindness, confidence and affection.

The State may well be proud of the Faculty of the College. A more patient, learned, or devoted body of men to their several ...departments, cannot be found. The Institution, we think, has been extremely fortunate too, in the selection of the successor of its late President, the venerable Dr. ...ldwell. When Governor Swain was ...t elected to the Presidency, some of the friends of the University considered it an experiment full of hazard. Accustomed to look for such Officers among the ruder and Clergy, to men who had beyond the meridian, as well as morning of life to labor and study, and looking with astonishment at the rapid flight of the fellow statesmen, to the Bar, the Bench and the Executive Chair of his native State, they doubted whether he possessed that maturity of character and austerity of demeanor, which seemed to be demanded for the station, or could at once lay aside the seductive charms of political life and popular fame, and assume with patience and complacency the humble toga, amid the secluded shades of literary retirement. But all doubt on the matter has been dispelled by the test of experience; and the acknowledged ability, dignity and energy, with which he has administered his Office, and presided over the various Departments of the Institution, is not only gratifying to his friends, but has fully justified the expectations of those sagacious gentlemen who were foremost in pressing the Office upon him. Such we know at least, are the sentiments of

MANY VISITERS.

Charlotte:

Friday, July 14, 1837.

☞The friend who notifies us of the failure of our paper last week, and of its frequent failure lately, is informed that the fault *is not ours*. It is our custom to have our papers if possible, in time for the mail—we seldom or never fail in this, and as Postmasters act under the obligation of an oath we take it for granted that when our papers are deposited in time they will do their duty. Failures have sometimes been caused by the neglect of the contractor to provide a relief—in a case like this neither Postmasters nor Printer are to blame.

☞*Valuation of Taxable Property.*—The following article, from the Southern Citizen, whose Editor is a lawyer of respectable standing, may be of assistance to the Assessors of this and the adjoining counties, in putting a right construction on the law relative to Taxable Property. It is of importance to the State and individuals also, that the true meaning and intention of the law should be arrived at if possible; and we believe with Mr. Swaim, that property ought to be estimated according to its value in Cash, and not by what it has sold for, nor by what one man would give, or by what another would be willing to take for it. The opinion is before our readers, and all who are interested can give it such attention as it deserves.

"We have recently been requested by many Magistrates and citizens in several of the Counties in this State, to explain in a practical way, the 34th section of our late act of Assembly on the subject of valuing lands, &c. for taxation.

"We have reviewed this section carefully; and are of opinion, that the Magistrate and Freeholders, composing the *board of valuation*, are to go to the premises in those cases, and those only, where they cannot command the necessary testimony to satisfy them fully as to the value. From the wording of the Act, you will perceive you are at liberty to qualify and examine witnesses to this point. And although you are not prohibited, in so many words, from examining the owner on oath; yet we think such a course would be improper, and not warranted by the meaning of the Legislature.—The Justice must however, still swear the owner, as heretofore, that the list of property by him returned is a true one, and contains all for which he is liable to pay tax.

"You are not, in any case, to be governed in your judgment or value, by what the land has sold for, nor by what one man would give, or by what another would be willing to take for it. You are to estimate what is the real value in cash. And if you cannot fully satisfy yourselves, otherwise, you must view the premises for yourselves; for remember, the return you make of the valuation, has to be done on oath or affirmation."

☞*Aurora Borealis.*—This Phenomenon, which is described as being rare and beautiful, was observed in this place on the night of the 1st instant. We perceive by the papers that it was observed on the same evening, in a number of other places.—We are indebted to a friend for the following description of the Phenomenon as seen here:

AURORA BOREALIS OR NORTHERN LIGHT.

The first day of July had been very warm. A small shower of rain fell about 4 o'clock, P. M., small clouds occasionally arose in the N. W. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening, the sky was observed to be unusually light, about 20 degrees East and West of the Meridian. Its appearance was similar to twilight. Soon after this unusual Phenomenon, three or four columns of pale colored radii, were seen to shoot up a few degrees west of the meridian almost to the zenith. At first, the rays seemed to issue from a point, but gradually they became more distant at their base, until they were parallel. The rays were evanescent, lasting perhaps two or three minutes. Other columns gradually shot up, but farther removed from the original nucleus. East and west the section of illumination increased, until 90 degrees of the horizon were lighted up with its mellow tints. To highten the scene, faint flashes of lightning issued from a cloud just elevated above the horizon, a little to the west of the agnomure.—At one time, a column arose unusually brilliant, directly another shot up, and for 4 or 5 minutes, they presented a sublime spectacle; the colors varied from white to faint red, each apex being beautifully tinged with red, while their bases appeared fledged of Alabaster. The section of the Aurora Borealis gradually extended to the west, until the northern heavens were illuminated by this wonderful Phenomenon. As its sphere of illumination increased, its brilliancy became more vivid; the columns rose majestically, extending far past the zenith. The whole northern Hemisphere lighted up by a mysterious and unknown cause (for all the opinions of Philosophers are at best but conjectures) presented to the mind an awfully, but indescribably grand.

☞*From Florida.*—By the schr. Polly, which arrived at Charleston on the 5th inst. we have received (says the Charleston Courier,) the Jacksonville Courier of the 29th ult. from which we copy the following paragraphs:

Day before yesterday, Mr. Kingsley's negroes passed here from Drayton Island, which they had abandoned because the Indians made their appearance on the island. The Negroes stated they saw Indians, and saw fires in various directions.

It is reported that the mail rider was stopped at the River Styx, by Indians—that they told him to carry "his news" back; that no mail should go through their country.

General Jesup has for some days been expected to arrive at Black Creek, and possibly he is there now, and we not yet heard of his arrival.

It is also reported, how true we cannot say, that the Indians have burned the Government buildings at Volusia.

☞The following letter dated Mississippi, June 6th, is from one of the most respectable, and influential men of Jackson politics in that state, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Should the Congress of the United States, at its early session, charter (as I think they will) a National Bank, the star of our prosperity will again be in the ascendant. Mississippi is resolved to throw off the shackles of political thraldom and go for the salvation of the country. I have ever been a Jackson Van Buren man, but I will not, cannot, for party purposes, see the nation bankrupt, and her citizens reduced to beggary; and rely upon it, Mississippi is aroused to a true sense of her duty on the subject of the currency. The question now is Bank, or no Bank, and I say with confidence, that no man can get the vote of our people, for any office, who is not for a National Bank."

Supreme Court.—Gilbert Elliott, of Elizabeth City, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Since our last the following Opinions have been delivered:—

RUFFIN, C. J. delivered the opinion of the Court in the case of Poston v. Jones, from Buncombe, reversing judgment below.

DANIEL, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Elliott v. Smitherman, from Randolph, affirming the judgment below. Also in Bank of Newbern v. Williams *et al.* from Person, directing a new trial. Also in Finn v. Pitts, from Orange, non-suit set aside and new trial ordered.

GASTON, J. delivered the Opinion of the Court in the case of Alexander, Ex'r. v. Burton and others, in Equity, from Mecklenburg, directing the order appealed from to be reversed, and the Injunction to be dissolved with costs. Also, in Den *ex dem.* Matthews v. Smith, from Rutherford, affirming judgment below.—*Ral. Register.*

GREAT TRIUMPH.

We announce, with unmixed gratification, the defeat of Charles Jared Ingersoll, the Revolutionary tory and the unprincipled demagogue, and the election of Charles Naylor, the Whig candidate, in the third Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The vote stands thus:

For Naylor (Whig)	5072
For Ingersoll (V. B.)	4841

Whig Majority 231. This election was held to supply a vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Francis Harper, (V. B.) who was last year elected by a majority of 93 votes over Mr. Naylor. The wonderful revolution which has been effected in public opinion, however, of which this is a decisive manifestation and which will, without doubt, if it continue, as we believe it will, consign Mr. Van Buren to retirement in 1841, is still more strikingly shown, by contrasting the result of this election with that of 1834, in the same district, when Mr. Ash, the Van Buren candidate, beat Mr. Watmough, the most popular Whig in the District, 1153 votes. There is yet hope of the Republic!—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

☞Mr. Webster has declined invitations to visit Charleston (Kanawha county, Va.) and Nashville (Tennessee,) the last signed by 500 persons, during his present excursion to the West—his return home at an earlier day than he contemplated being rendered necessary by his official duties.—*ib.*

☞We understand Mr. Hall, who has been earnestly and diligently canvassing for a seat in Congress in opposition to the Hon. John Bell, has declined. He finds "the party," with all the influence of the Ex-President to strengthen it, cannot muster votes enough to prevent him from sustaining a most disgraceful defeat. This, like all the other "experiments," of the party, has worked badly in the west. The Van Burenites are deserting their leader like rats from a sinking ship.—*Knoxville Register.*

THE CROPS.

From all parts of Pennsylvania and from the neighboring States, we have the most gratifying assurances that, with the blessings of Providence, the present season will prove one of great abundance. Some of our farmers will have 50 per cent. above an average crop. Here and there a thinly covered field may be seen—but they are rare. The wheat crop, especially, if the wet weather do not mildew or rust it, will yield a rich harvest. The corn is in a state of great forwardness.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

☞VEGETATION was never so luxurious as this season. So much rain has made every thing grow with tropical richness and beauty. The grass is falling down with its own redundant weight. The trees are overburthened almost with an excess of brilliant foliage. Fruit trees already groan with their rich bounty. Every thing blooms this year which is capable of blossoming. Flowers are every where, with more than ordinary loveliness, fragrance and beauty. The earth teems with vegetable life, and yields up its treasures all around and about us with a prodigal and luxurious liberality.—*Northampton Courier.*

☞*The Insolvent Bank.*—The Globe, Enquirer, &c., have been at great pains to convince the public that the U. S. Bank is entirely insolvent. Will they have the honesty to tell their readers that by the last monthly report of the condition of that institution, *it has more specie in its vaults than it has notes in circulation?* Not they. Their trade is to deceive, not to enlighten the people.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

A Valuable Couple.—There resides in one of the interior counties of North Carolina a man and his wife, who have *eighteen children* living, all of them married, and having among them *eighty-two children*, so that the united household is one *one hundred and twenty.* Truly here is a goodly train.

☞We are glad to see it stated that the acceptance by Mr. Southard of the Presidency of the Morris Canal and Banking Company does not render a resignation of his seat in the U. S. Senate necessary, there being no incompatibility between the two stations.

☞The U. S. Ship of the Line Pennsylvania will be launched from the Navy Yard, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday the 18th July.

THE CONSEQUENCES.

The public mind has been deeply agitated, for a length of time, by the universal pecuniary pressure, suddenly, and to many unexpectedly, fallen on the country. Those that have been reminded of the secret and open causes which have for several years past, operated to the production of this great effect, have waked up from a dream, and opened their eyes wildly on the fearful scene around them. Thousands of good and honest men, never once supposed that the rulers of the country were vicious or ignorant enough to project and contrive a system of measures calculated to overthrow the commercial credit, and drag down with it, the mercantile and agricultural interest of a prosperous people. Those who are the backbone and sinews of the republic, the yeomanry of the land, toiled in their farms, seemingly secure from the operations of the government. They went joyfully to their farms with the sun's first rising, and returned in the shades of evening, to the habitation rendered happy, because it was the home of plenty. Every thing was in abundance, crops good, land productive, and commodities of every kind bringing in market the highest prices.—What than was it to them, if the mad measures of their rulers, was waging war with the commercial citizens of the country, and pointing the *artillery* of their deep rooted malice at the citadel erected by mercantile enterprise? How did it interest them, as Cotton brought 20 cents per pound, whether another vessel ever sailed on the ocean's bosom? Let commerce and credit *perish*, let the enterprising *merchants* sink under the paralytic stroke of executive or legislative injustice, let the streets of New York and New Orleans, of London and Liverpool, grow up with rank grass, and their beauty and splendor sink into decay; they felt, and could feel, no direct interest in the desolation, provided they could enjoy the same peace, and realize yearly, the same profits. Hence the attacks of the late President on the currency, his constant wars upon the commercial community, his *tinkering* with things he knew nothing about, were *passed over* by the great body of the people almost unnoticed. He was the idol of the country, fought her battles on the field of blood, and rose to power on the gratitude of his countrymen. But still he was but *mortal* man, filled with the weakness and unfortunately cursed with the *prejudices* inseparable from poor human nature.

A new *ruler* has taken his place, possessing all the bad, with few, if *any*, of the good qualities of his predecessor; and with him comes the curse which necessarily resulted from the measures concocted in the mad determination of the one, and persisted in from the cringing *sycophancy* of the other. Does this death blow fall *alone* on the selected victims, and wither alone the hopes of the merchants at whom it was aimed. Have not the manufacturer, the mechanic and the farmer all felt its force, and are not their energies impaired and their strong arm bound by this *systematic* injustice, this *Executive tyranny?* Where are the high hopes that last year, glittered before the mind's eye of the farmer giving *life*, and *strength*, and *energy* to every thing around him? Where are the fond dreams that cheered him onward, and bade him look forward to the end of the year for high prices, for wealth, and its concomitant blessings? They are gone. The withering influence of the left-handed policy of our *rulers* has visited his industry, the price of the only article that was sure to bring money, has depreciated almost to nothing, in short he has suffered in common with, if not to the extent of his commercial brethren, and he is yet *told to kiss* the hand that has been lifted to *destroy*, and bend his *stubborn soul* before the *contemptible thing* that has been elevated to the Presidency.

"SAM SLICK."

NOMINATION OF MR. GRAHAM.

Mr. Mangum having declined the nomination for Congress in the Wake District, we are gratified to learn that at a respectable meeting, held at Eagle Rock in this county, on the 1st inst. William A. Graham, Esq. of Orange was selected as the Whig Candidate. We hope this meeting will be responded to by others, in the several parts of the country. Mr. Graham is so advantageously known to the voters of the District, at least by reputation, that nothing need be said of his qualifications, and we challenge his most inveterate political opponent (personal foes he can have none) to whisper aught to his disparagement. We shall publish the proceedings of the meeting next week.—*Ral. Reg.*

MARRIED

In Iredell county, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. J. Leavensworth, Mr. DAVID PARKS, Merchant of Charlotte, to Mrs. ANN C. BYERS, of Iredell county.

Also, on the same day, in Lincoln county, by the Rev. John Williamson, Mr. JAMES H. ORR, Merchant, of Charlotte, to Miss MARY A. daughter of John D. Graham, Esq. of Lincoln county.

DIED

In Cabarrus county, on the 5th instant, after a short and severe affliction of seven days, Mrs DEBORAH HARRIS, wife of James Harris.—She was fully persuaded of the nearness of her exit from time to eternity, and that the time of her departure was at hand; and as if endued with a ray of inspiration she immediately (as was evident by her conversation and devotion) forsook the transitory things of time, and betook herself wholly to the mercies of a God in Christ, and even desired to depart and be with Christ which is far better. Let not therefore the bereaved sorrow as those that have no hope, but recollect that happy is the man, whom God correcteth, therefore despise not thou the chastening of the Almighty: For he maketh sore and bindeth up, he woundeth and his hands make whole.—*Communicated.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forwarned trading for a note of hand for eighty dollars, given to T. R. Hughes, as I am determined not pay it unless compelled to do so by law, as the property for which it was given has proved unsound.

JOHN MILLWEE.

July 14, 1837. 56

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 11th inst., a negro woman named *LIDDY*, about 34 or 35 years of age, 5 ft. 6 or 8 inches high, dark complected—says she belongs to Elias McCorkle on 12 Mile Creek. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

July 13, 1837. 54*tf*

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

We are authorized to announce Dr. JAS. T. J. ORR as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Mr. JEREMIAH B. KERR, as a candidate for the Office of Superior Court Clerk, at the ensuing August Election.

We are authorized to announce BRAZIL OATES, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the Office of County Court Clerk at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce PEARSALL THOMPSON, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election, for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

Davidson College.

THE Examination of the Students of this Institution will be held on Monday and Tuesday, the last day of July and the 1st day of August. A punctual attendance on the part of the Trustees is earnestly requested. Parents and Guardians and all persons who may take an interest in the exercises, are respectfully invited to be present on the occasion.

CHAS. W. HARRIS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1837. 55

Make your Returns.

ALL persons living in the bounds of Captain Sina Alexander's (formerly Thos. N. Alexander's) company, are hereby notified, that we will attend at the muster ground of said Company, on Friday the 21st inst. for the purpose of taking the Tax Returns, for 1837—also the assessment of the land. Persons are requested to come prepared to make a full return of each separate tract of land for the purpose of being assessed.

BENJ. MORROW, *J. P.*
JAS. McCULLOH, } *Assessors.*
JOSEPH REED, }

July 13, 1837.

To Building Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the 22d instant, for building a Male Academy of Brick, in this place. The contract will be made for the Brick and Woodwork together. Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract. All the the work to be done of substantial materials and in a workmanlike manner. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the undersigned. Proposals sealed and directed to

J. D. BOYD.

Charlotte, July 12, 1837. 55

NOTICE.

THE subscriber feels confident that he can accommodate the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, fully as well, if not better, than some others in Charlotte who have HORSES to hire, &c., as *he* has prepared himself for that purpose.

B. P. BOYD.

July 13, 1837. 57

NOTICE.

PERSONS having *NEGROES* for sale, will have an opportunity of receiving liberal prices until the 1st of October—Girls and Boys from 14 to 25 years of age. Enquire at Morrison & Harris's Store.

July 12, 1837. 54

NOTICE.

COTTON! COTTON!!

PERSONS having yet on hand their old crop of Cotton and wishing to dispose of it, can meet with an opportunity, by calling on the subscribers; and they must now see that there is no hope of the article rising whatever, but must still go lower. We will continue to buy from this time until the first of January next. No trade can be effected unless at least one-half be taken in goods, the balance will be paid in cash.—We now have and will continue to have, a good assortment of all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

and we will sell at cash prices in exchange for Cotton.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

July 12, 1837. 54*tf*

NOTICE.

ON Saturday the 5th of August next, at the house of John Millwee, I will sell the following property, conveyed to me by said Millwee in a Deed of Trust, for purposes therein expressed, viz:

Three Head of Horses,
Three New Saddles,
Six Head of Cattle,
Twenty four head of Hogs,
Wheat and Oats, and all his Household and Kitchen Furniture.

T. R. HUGHES, *Trustee.*

July 8, 1837. 57

NOTICE.

THE incorporation Tax for the year 1837, is now due the Town of Charlotte. The list is now in the hands of Wm. A. Todd for collection. Those wishing to save cost, can do so, by calling on him on or before the 1st day of August next.

—ALSO—

On the 29th instant, the Commissioners will offer to the lowest bidder, contracts for constructing two Public Wells, each 40 ft. deep and 8 ft. wide—one to be finished by the 1st of September, the other by the 1st of October. Contractors to give bond and security for the faithful performance of the work.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES T. ASBURY, Cm'n.

July 13, 1837.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for Tuition, are notified, that unless settled by Court, the accounts will be handed over for collection.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

July 13, 1837. 56

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Louisville Public Advertiser.

A PARODY

Upon Moore's Lines on the loss of the Sinking Fund.

Now, what, we ask, in lieu of the Surplus Revenue? those millions of Surplus, which were to be kept in the Pet Banks, from the fear that they would corrupt the people, if distributed? Where, indeed, is the Surplus Revenue itself?"—[*A late Paper.*

Take your ball, take your ball,
Good crier, and tell
To the Dems's,—the full blooded Jackson crew,—
That lost or stolen,
Or fall'n through a hole, is
The pretty Pet Banks, to the Revenue.

O yes, O yes,
Can any body guess
What has become of the Treasury wonder?
It has Benton's name on't,—
All brass in the front,
And Jackson's scrawled with a goose quill under!

Sinking Silas knew what
Would soon be his lot,
When Benton and Jackson sat bob-cobbing;
And said to each other,
"Suppose dear brother,
We make the Surplus so rich worth robbing?"

We are come, alas!
To a very pretty pass,
With twenty or more millions of funds in bank,
With nothing to pay
Through this world our way,
Where even them millions have "walked the plank."

Stop thief! Stop thief!
From the ash, to the chief,
These gunmen of finance are plundering cattle—
Call Tiney, Van Buren,
Call Kendall—we're in ruin—
Call the "Greatest and Best," to spring his rattle.

Who'er will restore
The Revenue, or insure
The payment, in gold, or in notes worth receiving,
Shall be paid with thanks,
In the notes of Pet Banks,
Which are even their very creditors deceiving!

Where's Rives, little fellow,
So fond of "the yellow,"
Such a hater of notes under twenty's or ten's?
Where's his favorite bill,
All folks' pocket to fill
With gold shiners, now scarce as the teeth of hens?

Where's Blair? where's Wright?
Have they taken to flight?
O Blair! the Devil! he is in his vocation—
With Calico Cam,
Robbing uncle Sam,—
Slandering the good, and destroying the nation!

O yes, O yes,
Can any body guess
What the deuce has become of the Treasury won-
It has Benton's name on't,— [der?
All brass in the front,
And Jackson's, scrawled with a goose quill under!

A TRUE GHOST STORY.

In the year 1701, a gentleman, to all appearance of large fortune, took furnished lodgings in Soho-square. After he had resided there some weeks with his establishment, he lost his brother, who had lived at Hempstead, and who on his death bed particularly desired to be enterred in the family vault of Westminister Abbey. The gentleman requested his landlord to bring the corpse of his brother to his lodgings, and to make arrangements there for the funeral. The landlord, without hesitation, signified his compliance. The body, dressed in a white shroud was brought in a very handsome coffin, and placed in a great dining-room. The funeral was to take place the next day, and the lodger and his servant went out to make the necessary preparations for the solemnity. He staid out late, but this was no uncommon thing. The landlord and his family conceiving that they had no occasion to wait for him, retired to bed as usual about twelve o'clock. One maid servant was left up to let him in and to boil some water, which he desired might be ready for making tea on his return.

The girl was accordingly sitting alone in the kitchen, when a tall spectre-looking figure entered, and clapped itself down in a chair opposite her. The maid was by no means one of the most timid of her sex; but she was terrified beyond expression, lonely as she was, at this unexpected apparition. Uttering a loud scream, she flew out like an arrow at a side door and hurried to the door of her master and mistress. Scarcely had she awakened them, and communicated to the whole family some portion of her fright, with which she was herself overwhelmed, when the spectre, enveloped in a shroud, and with a death-like paleness, made its appearance, and sat down in a chair in the bed-room without their having observed how it entered. The worst of all was, that the chair stood by the door of the chamber, so that not a creature could get away without pressing close to the apparition, which rolled its glaring eyes so frightfully, and hideously distorted its features, that they could not bear to look at it. The master and mistress crept under the bed clothes, covered with profuse perspiration, while the maid servant sank nearly insensible by the side of the bed. At the time the whole house seemed to be in an uproar, for though they had covered themselves over head and ears, they could hear an incessant noise and clatter, which served to increase their terror.

At length all became perfectly silent in the house. The landlord ventured to raise his head, and to steal a glance at the chair by the door; but behold, the ghost was gone! Sober reason began to resume its power. The poor girl was brought to herself after a good deal of shaking. In a short time they plucked up sufficient courage to go out of the bed room, and to commence an examination of the house, which they expected to find in great disorder. Nor were their anticipations unfounded. The whole house had been stripped by the artful thieves, and the gentleman had decamped without paying for his lodgings. It turned out that he was no other than an accomplice of the notorious Arthur Chambers, who was executed at Tyburn in 1706, and that the supposed corpse was the arch rogue himself, who had whitened his hands and face with chalk, and merely counterfeited death. About midnight he quitted the coffin, and appeared to the maid in the kitchen. When she flew up stairs, he softly followed her, and seated at the door of the chamber, he acted as a sentinel, so that his industrious accomplices were enabled to plunder the house without the least molestation.—*Cabinet of Curiosities.*

From the London Morning Post.

She is thine.—It will be remembered that an extraordinary excitement was created some months since, in the most fashionable circles, by the secret marriage of a lady equally celebrated for her wealth, beauty and accomplishments, to the younger branch of a family more illustrious for its talents, than remarkable for any other possessions. Upon the discovery of the marriage by the father of the lady, a variety of circumstances prompted the demand of that kind of satisfaction which an exchange of pistol balls is supposed to communicate: a "message" was delivered from a friend of the obdurate and indignant parent to a distinguished nobleman, the husband of one of the ladies, whose honor was supposed to be implicated by the transaction. A "meeting" took place, happily without serious consequences. A considerable time elapsed before a reconciliation took place;—and that event was, we believe, the result of accident.

"*She is thine*" has ever since been the reigning favorite in the most distingue circles, and is invariably introduced on "Bridal occasions;" add but to this, that it is but a reigning favorite with the Queen of British Song (Miss Wood) another cause of its universal popularity will be discovered.

The father of the bride happening to hear the exquisite music of "*She is thine*," took up the ballad, and casting his eyes over the poetry, became so much affected, that his carriage was ordered, and he returned home; that night a letter of forgiveness was forwarded to his daughter.

She is thine, the word is spoken,
Hand to hand and heart to heart,
Though all other ties be broken,
Thine these bonds shall never part.
Thou has taken her in gladness
From the altar's holy shrine;
Oh! remember, in her sadness,
She is thine and only thine.

In so fair a temple never
Aught of ill can hope to come,
Good will strive, and striving, ever
Make so pure a shrine its home.
Each the other's love possessing,
Say that care should cloud that brow,
She will be to thee a blessing,
And a shield to her be thou.

An odd way to get a home, was yesterday developed at the Police Office, when Mary McLaughlin and Jenny O'Hoole, who seemed perfectly familiar with *their business*, were brought in for stealing a mat from the door of Mr. Johnson in Hester street. They were not strangers, as may be gathered from the following conversation which ensued:

Magistrate—You have both been here several times before. I shall now have to send you to the penitentiary for a month.

Mary—God bless you, and send us for six months, and that's as long as you can. It's better to be in the penitentiary than nowhere at all!

Magistrate—You seem to know all I can do with you.

Mary—It's hard if I did'nt: I've spent many a comfortable day in the penitentiary, and I hope I shall again; for it's better than to starve to death in the street.

Magistrate—I shall not send you for a longer time than I have mentioned.

Mary—Well, praised be the Lord, there's more mats than one in the city.

Magistrate—Yes, and you'll get into the state prison, if you don't let them alone; and lead a better life.

Mary—We're willing to get any where to keep the life in us; and if we are to die, we should like to die decently under a roof.

Jenny—Good luck to your honor! and lock us up as long as iver you can. We deserve it for we haven't a cint in the world!

They were treated to a ride, in the bargain.—*Sun.*

Woman at the couch of Sickness.—I love to see her by the couch of sickness—sustaining the fainting head—offering to the parched lip its cordial—to the craving palate its simple nourishment:—treading with noiseless assiduity around the solemn curtains, and complying with the wish of the invalid, when he says:

"Let me not have this gloomy view
About my room, about my bed,
But blooming roses, wet with dew,
To cool my burning brow instead."

Disposing the sunlight upon the pale forehead—bathing the hair with ointments—and letting in upon it from the summer casement, the sweet breath of Heaven! How lovely are such exhibitions of over daring constancy and faith!—how they appeal to the soul!—like the lover in the Canticles, whose fingers, when she rose to open the door to her beloved, dropped with sweet smelling myrrh upon the handles of the lock.—*Knickerbocker.*

Little minds rejoice over the errors of men of genius, as the owl rejoices at an eclipse.

NOTICE.

THE New Steamboat Company beg leave to inform the public, that they are having a boat built in Baltimore of a light draught of water, for the express purpose of plying betwixt Cawdea and Charleston, and to be here early in September. It is confidently believed that she will be able with ease to navigate the Waterees at any stage of the river. Merchants and others from the upper country, will find it to their interest to have their Goods and Produce sent through this channel, as the freights will be reasonable,—in no case whatever, will any additional charge be made for lighterage, nor any exertions or expense wanting to ensure regularity and despatch. She will ply in conjunction with the new steamer "Camden," whose success this last season has put the navigation of the Waterees by steam beyond a doubt. Both boats will be able to accommodate passengers comfortably, being neatly fitted up, with the ladies and gentlemens' cabins distinct and separate.

BENJ. GASS,
Agent New Steam Boat Company.
June 24, 1837. 160

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Charlotte, on the 1st of July, 1837.

A—William Ader, Andrew Alexander, Miss Milly L. Alexander, 2, Amariah Alexander, 2, Maj. Thos. Alexander, Jno. Alexander, Miss Margaret N. Alexander.

B—Lyman N. Bevil, Thos. Brown, David Bryan, Jos. Boyd, John Blount, Jno. C. Burr, Messrs. Nelson & John Bird, Wm. K. Beggars, Wm. W. Ball, Sam. Berryhill.

C—Gilbert Cook, Moses H. Cannon, John H. Cook, John Campbell, Mrs. Rachael Cook, John S. Cheek, Wm. Cooper, William Cook, Mrs. Nancy Chambers, 2, W. M. Cathbertson, David Cox, Geo. W. Cooper, William Clark, Miss Sarah M. Cappe, Burch Cheshire, Jesse H. Clark, Alfred G. Cannon.

D—Dr. M. Dougherty, Miss Margaret Duckworth, Joseph Drake, John Davidson, 2, Joshua A. Dickins, Joseph B. Doughton, 2, A. Delamotha, Thos. Diskins, John S. Davis, Miss Lenora Davis.

E—James Eagle, C. Elms, Caleb Erwin, A. F. Edmonston.

F—David J. Ferguson.

G—John Agnet Grills, 2, James Gass, H. P. Grennell, James George, Z. M. Gould, Mary Gury, Wm. Gilliam.

H—Isaac Holyfield, Israel Hutchkiss, John Hipp, Adm'r. or Ex'r. of J. G. Hoskins, S. M. Hayes, Isaac E. Holmes.

I & J—John Irwin, Mrs. Anna Justice, Stephen Jones, Alexander Johnson, Mortimere D. Johnson, Mrs. Susan Gentry, Thos. Johnson.

K—Col. David Karr.

L—William Locky, Mrs. Jean Lesmond, J. R. Lynch, Shadrack Linzie, Dan. Ledwell.

M—Ed. Magiowin, Wm. Michael, Jno. M. Motley, Philemon Morris, Alexander Marshall, James D. Martin, Elliek McLure, Wm. Mentvith, Columbus P. Miller, Wm. Milby, Mrs. Margaret McKelvy, John Means, Wm. L. Mitchell, Wilkins Morris, John Miller, R. A. Neely, Josiah Montgomery.

O—Matthew or Dicey Orman, Henry Shall, W. Bryan or Franklin Orr.

P—Wm. Perkins, J. R. Watson, Sam. Paul, 2, Mrs. Jane B. Pharr, Jno. C. Pharr, Joseph Payne, Jno. W. Prout, Jas. Penman, 2.

R—Mrs. Sarah Richardson, Adam M. Rankin, Wm. T. Robison, Wm. Roberts, Miss Susan Robison, Henry R. Resnick, Joseph Rodgers, Miss Martha A. Robinson, John Rules.

S—Miss Elizabeth Scott, 2, Everett Stewart, 2, Deberry Stewart, Thos. J. Sandridge, 2, Genio C. Scott, Jacob Simison, David Studrs, Burton Smith, Martha A. Stephens, Henry Spencer, David Shelby, John H. Stanford.

T—Milly Turlton, Adam Todd, Mrs. Emelen Turlton, John Thompson, Jno. W. Tagret.

V—Francis Vesta, John W. Viele.

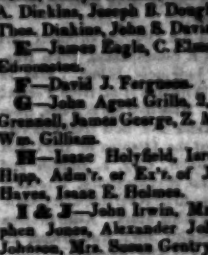
W—Miss Harriet White, J. B. Wallace, Blake Wallace, Peter Westmoreland, Joseph J. Woodrow, John Wilson, John W. C. Wilson, John M. Wilson, 2.

160 H. B. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership hitherto existing under the firm of *Wm. J. Keahey & Co.*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate settlement by Cash or Note, with Wm. J. Keahey.

WM. J. KEAHEY,
A. M. RANKIN.
May 10, 1837. 154



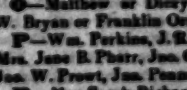
Wm. J. Keahey

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public, that he is better prepared than formerly, to accommodate satisfactorily, all who favor him with their patronage.
May 10, 1837.

To Tailors.

The subscriber would inform the trade, that he is agent for two of the most popular systems for Tailoring in the United States. Call and see something new.
WM. J. KEAHEY.

Once More!



THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, that he has added to the **Omnibus Concern** more Horses and Carriages, and feels confident that he can accommodate all who may wish private conveyances from Charlotte. He also keeps

Saddle Horses.

Terms of hire reasonable.
B. F. BOYD.
April 19, 1837, 153

N. B. The subscriber also keeps for the accommodation of the Travelling Public,

Corn, Fodder, Hay, Meal, &c.

for Sale. Call at the Post Office.
B. F. B.

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.

Branch Mint of the U. States,
Charlotte, N. C. 28 June, 1837.

To Contractors for Building.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Superintendent of the Mint, until Wednesday the 26th day of July next, the week of Mecklenburg County Court, for enclosing the ground of the Mint, and the erection of One House—that is, Kitchen, Smoke-house, Carriage-house, &c.

It is unnecessary to state minute details in this advertisement, as persons disposed to make proposals, can examine the drawings, plans and specifications at the office of the Superintendent of the Mint, Col. John Wheeler, or by applying to the undersigned.

The whole work to be done in the most substantial manner, and of the best materials, and in accordance with the drawings and delineations referred to, and to be completed by the 1st day of December next.

Bond and security required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids and contracts may be made for the brick work separate from the wood work.

Payments to be made in behalf of the United States, on account of this contract, in proportion of three-fourths of work done, the balance is to be paid when the work shall have been completed.

Proposals to be sealed and directed to the undersigned.

R. McCOMB,
Commissioner of the Branch Mint.

N. B. I will sell to the highest bidder, on the last day of receiving contracts, viz. the 26th day of July next, the old Gin House, which stands on the Mint Square.

* * The Republican at Lincolnton, and the Western Carolinian at Salisbury, will publish this advertisement until the 26th of July next, and forward their accounts to the Commissioner for payment.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to settle with Thomas Blakeley, for any Lumber they may purchase at my Mill, as he is not authorised to receive payment.—Those that do so may expect to have to settle their accounts again with me.

MARTIN ICEHOWER.
June 26, 1837. 154

$25 Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber at Bennettsville, about the 15th of May last, a *bald faced* CHESNUT SORREL HORSE, aged about five years—about fifteen hands high.

The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver said horse to me at Bennettsville, or will be handsomely rewarded if they tell me where he is, so that I get him again.

E. J. CONNAHAN.
Bennettsville, 14th June, 1837. 6t

Commissioner's Notice.

BY virtue of a Decree made by the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February last, I shall expose to public sale at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Tuesday the 25th of July next, (being the Tuesday of the County Court,) the following tracts of land, belonging to Elizabeth Wilson, (Idiot,) to wit:

One tract lying on the waters of Steel Creek, adjoining the lands of Robert Bigham, Alexander Robinson, Zeno A. Grier and others, containing **182** acres.

—ALSO—

The said Elizabeth's interest in a tract of land, lying three miles South of Charlotte, on the Camden road, adjoining the lands of Joseph H. Wilson, Benjamin Smith, Wm. Campbell and others, the whole tract containing about **500** acres.

—ALSO—

The said Elizabeth's interest in a tract of land, lying about 3 miles from Charlotte, on the Roswell Ferry road, adjoining the lands of Lawson H. McCoy, Simon Vanpelt, Jas. Brawley and others, the whole tract containing **115** acres.

The above lands will be sold on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond and security for the purchase money.

ISAAC S. ALEXANDER, C——r.
June 12th, 1837. 153

Pay your Taxes!!

THE Taxes for the year 1836 is now due and ready for collection, and persons interested are informed that they must be paid in Specie or North Carolina Bills, as this is the only kind of money that will be taken from me in payment of the State Tax. J. M'CONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
April 26, 1837. 43tf

Are you Sick?

WE have just received a fresh supply of Dr. **Beckwiths Pills**—for Sale by

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
May 24, 1837. 47tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg County, on the 9th inst., a Negro boy named *GEORGE*, about 18 or 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 10 inches high. Said negro says he belonged to David Wethers, of Brunswick co. Virginia, who sold him to George Rainey, who was taking him to the State of Mississippi, and that he left at Salisbury. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOS. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*
Dec. 12, 1836. 24-tf

Now's the Time!

FRESH TURNIP SEED.

AT this time of year coming on to sow, this Paper is a sufficient notice that I have just received a fresh supply; and also a lot of Pea Patch, the best Turnip that grows for family use.

WM. HUNTER.
June 26, 1837. 4t4

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,

and trust that with the facilities and ... they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have ... **Ware Houses** at the river and in ... for the reception of forwarding Goods, apart from other buildings, and consequently safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. Blackwood, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. Barringer & Phifer, }
" J. F. & C. Phifer, } Concord.
" Phifer & Moss, }
Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

Just in Time

THE Subscribers inform their friends and former customers that they are now receiving from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

of the latest styles and approved patterns. They are determined to sell as low as other men, and will in all cases make liberal allowances to persons paying **Cash.** They wish their friends to call and "take a peep" at their STOCK. Any person buying goods by the piece shall have bargains. They also wish it distinctly understood, that they are the General *Agents for selling*

Dr. Peters' Anti-bilious Pills,

that they receive them from head quarters, and are warranted to be *genuine.* Any person can be supplied by the quantity at a small advance.

—ALSO ON HAND—

Judkin's celebrated Ointment
Best Rio and Laguira Coffee
St. Croix Sugar and Salt,

with many other articles in our line. Please call and see.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
Charlotte, April 26, 1837. 43tf

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors East of the Carding Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to secure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing to purchase of any description to call and see for themselves.

ARCHIBALD BELL.
Dec. 5, 1836. 22tf

N. B. All articles in the above line ... required on the shortest notice.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Printer, at the *Office of the Raleigh Register.*

Single Pot, 3 dollars—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE.

Raleigh, September 26, 1836.

I am now 52 years of age—when in my 20th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued on until the month of March last. It would occasionally heal over, and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and became very offensive. I tried many remedies to make a cure, but without success, until I applied Gray's Invaluable Ointment, two pots of which have effectually restored my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The sore would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I had much exercise, and very frequently took off the bandages. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains free and free from pain, sores or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now consider myself the fortunate possessor of a sound leg again.

LEWIS SHAGGARD.

GRAY'S OINTMENT, for Sale at the Office of the Raleigh Register, by

WILLIAMS & BOYD.
March 7, 1837. 36tf